



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

36. *Sympothrips punctatus* Hood and Williams.

Oneco, Fla., July, 1922, on mango infested with scales and Septobasidium, George B. Merrill, Coll. This species has been taken at Key West from under the cap scales of cocoanuts from Cuba. Originally described from Orlando.

82. *Hoplandrothrips funnebris* Hood.

"Fla." Hood '17, P. 63.

83. *Hindsiana cocois* Watson.

Originally described from Cuba (Fla. Entomologist, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1922, P. 66). Collected from mango, Oneco, Fla., by Mr. Jno. W. Collins.

THE GREENHOUSE THRIPS OUT-OF-DOORS IN NORTH-EASTERN GEORGIA

In August and early September the editor spent a fifteen days' vacation in Rabun County, Georgia, mostly collecting thrips. The most surprising capture was that of *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*, the green house thrips, from a wild shrub growing along a stream near Clayton. With the exception of the southern end of Florida (about Miami) this insect, in the United States, has never before been taken outside of greenhouses or in the immediate vicinity of greenhouses during the summer. But there are no greenhouses within many miles of Clayton and no houses very near the place of capture. The place and circumstances of its capture leave no doubt that it is living out of doors there the year around and point strongly to it being a native of the region.

Rabun county is in the northeastern corner of Georgia and this thrips was collected within seven miles of the North Carolina line and at an altitude of about 2000 feet. The vegetation and doubtless the climate of Rabun county is comparable to that of Southern Ohio. If this thrips can live out of doors in Rabun county, Georgia, it should, as far as cold is concerned, be able to do so over a large portion of the United States.

It is, of course, more common in the tropics, and it is supposed to have been introduced into northern greenhouses on plants brought from the tropics. Evidently its native range extends much further north than we have hitherto suspected and, perhaps, instead of being imported from the tropics, it originally entered the greenhouses from some local wild host.